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VOL. XVIII, NO. 44.

## Critical Remarks

Explaining the Inner Motions of "The System."

William Amburst Tyssen-Amherst, Baron Amherst of Hackney died of apoplexy brought on by the loss of a large portion of his property. Needless to say, a man with such a long and double-barreled name was a front pew-holder, and as such heard many a time and oft, at first ear, the injunction to lay not up for himself treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal.—Score one more for the Socialist wisdom that maintains that hypocrisy only flows from ideals not planted upon the material basis that can make such ideals possible.

The 20,000 government spies in Turkey whom the revolution threw out of jobs, and who organized with Athens as headquarters to restore political despotism, are in dreadful earnest. A plot of theirs to seize and murder and dissolve Parliament has just been discovered and baffled.

Keen is Rockefellers mind regarding where lies the center of gravity in capitalist society. Meeting the President-elect in Augusta, one day, Rockefeller said: "I went down in my automobile this afternoon to hear you speak, but"—but what? I was too far away from you to hear what you said? No—"but you were too far away from where I sat." If Taft did not take the hint, he will in due time.

Day by day the visions of the Democracy to secure an "issue," and that issue Free Trade, upon which to "unite all forces," and sail into power, are vanishing. They are vanishing before the rays of that sun that brooks no spooks—the sun of economic interests. The South, the Solid South, is about to crumble. In increasing numbers, and with increasing emphasis, leading "Southrons" are asserting the necessity of protection for their undoubtedly "infant industries."

Gompers may now claim a victory over Speaker Cannon in Congress. By a vote of 40 to 21 the item of \$5,000 for horses and carriages for the Speaker was stricken out of the appropriation bill. This victory is of the caliber of all other victories claimed by Gompers during the last fifteen years.

To the orchestration of the Hatters' strike the latest striking evidence of the inability of Labor to enforce the so-called contracts that it enters into with Capital, the international convention of the United Mine Workers is gathering in Indianapolis with one issue supreme on the delegates' minds—the issue of "electing a president to make contracts!"

Charming is the naivete of the bituminous delegates, who are assembling at the International Convention of the United Mine Workers in Indianapolis. They are "at a loss to understand the financial delinquency of the anthracite mine workers towards the organization," seeing that they (the bituminous) "assessed themselves \$22,000 in 1902 to help the anthracite men win the strike." These bituminous men do not yet seem to know that they were used as cats' paws by the bituminous mine owners who, finding their profit in a dearth of anthracite, "checked off" from the pay of their employees the \$2,200,000 that went to keep the anthracite men on strike. Not an increase of strength, but a decrease of strength, is the inevitable result to a Union that is operated upon in such a way.

Pringle the Pittsburgh "labor leader" whom Roosevelt nominated for Appraiser of the Port of Pittsburgh, and who, having started to strut as a personage of "influence" with the Administration, was promptly cashiered, the New York "Evening Post" declares that "a very slight knowledge of labor leader human nature would prepare one for just such performances" as Pringle indulged in. Of course, "capital-leader human nature" would never think of exploiting its "influence."

Not the least of the suggestive utterances that came from the pulpits on Sunday, the 17th, were the words of the Rev. Peter E. Reilly, pastor of St. Henry's Roman Catholic Church in Bayonne, N. J. The Rev. Reilly objected to penance, of which he claimed from 900 to 1,000 were placed in the plate every Sun-

day. Whether the Rev. Reilly is a Modernist or not we know not. One thing is certain, he is indulging in some kind of criticism (whether "higher" or "lower" we can not tell) of the Bible. The old accepted version which extolled the widow's mite seems to find no favor in St. Henry's Church. These, certainly, are revolutionary days. The revolution is entering in and oozing out at all the social pores.

When Butler wrote in his "Hubibras"—  
"As sovereigns are anointed by the priesthood,  
So pigs lead the populace are greased good,"  
he did not have for his model a modern inauguration of a President in Washington. Butler could hardly have done better had he lived to-day, and watched the preparations for the inauguration of Taft.

It is reported as a positive fact that Grand Chief (or is it Superlative Chief?) Warren S. Stone of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers did not flick an eyelid when he declared, at the dinner of the Economic Club on Jan. 18 that "the day has gone by when laboring men can be voted like dumb cattle." It is also reported that, upon hearing this, the Railroad Directors thrust their tongues into their cheeks, and whispered something that sounded like: "our labor-lieutenants are bricks, and no mistake."

Charles Francis Adams gives "thirty reasons" against the increase of the Navy. The Powder Trust patriots give none at all in favor—but get there, all the same, as a proof that the trick of "addition, division and silence" has lost none of its cunning.

"Law," "Order," "The Family," "Religion," together with all the rest of the polished beatitudes of Capitalism, exhibited themselves in the person of the policeman, who, to the tune of: "Ye're wan and all my pris'ners," broke on Jan. 17 into a Brooklyn tailoring shop in which a number of Jews, whose Sabbath is Saturday, were hard at work trying to earn their living.

Socialists should clip and paste in their hats the passages, from the President's latest message to Congress vetoing the bill authorizing the construction of a dam across the James River in Stone county, Mo., in which it is shown that the water supply of the country is passing into the hands of a gigantic private corporation. The passages from the message will come in handy when the Rooseveltite "municipal reformers" take the stump with the claim that "municipal issues are distinct from national ones."

"There's no ill wind but blows fair to some one" our philanthropic capitalists are unctuously mumbling under their beards, as they hasten to ship a few thousand dollars worth of goods to the sufferers of Messina, and in so doing raise a clatter loud enough to drown the thunder of collapsing mines in Latrobe Pa.; Lick Branch, W. Va.; in Illinois and Missouri; together with the shrieks of dying miners—all of which bring in tens of thousands of profits.

A "simony"—not new we know, but unknown to the primitive Church—is the case of the four Pittsburgh Baptist preachers whom a fifth charged, by name, as having succumbed to a \$100 bribe each, to "boost" Magee for Mayor from the pulpit.

Tis not capitalists alone, privately owned "Socialist" publications also demonstrate the internationality of instinct of the Plunderbund. The "New Yorker Volkszeitung," a German privately owned corporation, keeps a number of retainers in several labor organizations, who act as watch-dogs for its private interests. Upon the identical principle, the private corporation of "The Call" keeps its James O'Neals in jobs so that they may, as O'Neal has recently done in the Terre Haute Local of the Socialist party, prevent the dire calamity to The Call Corporation of the unity of the S. L. P. and the S. P.—a unity in which the Corporation instinctively scents danger to its private interests.—There's nothing more class-conscious than Private Property, whatever the language, race, color, or creed of the private holders!

There goes one good life thrown away on the desert air. A prominent Brooklyn capitalist died the other day, who had spent large sums of money pro-

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# WEEKLY PEOPLE



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## FACTORY REPORT

N. Y. Commissioner of Labor—Less Strikes Because of Hard Times—Courts Favor Canneries—Unsanitary Conditions.

During the year ended September 30, 1908, there were, in the State of New York, 50,396 regular inspections as compared with 46,816 in 1907. Prosecutions for violation of the law instituted during the year numbered 743.

### THE CONFLICT.

Between the Two Conceptions of the Socialist Movement.

That many movements of progress have come up in the past and been thwarted by historic development, and that Socialism might prove to be another one of these unless properly guarded, was the thesis propounded by Boris Reinstein of Buffalo, in his lecture on "The Conflict between Two Conceptions of the Socialist Movement," at Arlington Hall, last night.

I see at least two developments which may thwart Socialism," Reinstein went on to say. "One of these is its being taken up and made repulsive by the sly, physical force, element. The other, the Scylla to this Charybdis, is the attempt to legalize the Revolution. If anybody should ask me—to put into few words the difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the bulk of the Socialist party, I would say that the Socialist party's position in its last logical analysis is the attempt to legalize the revolution, to make it conformable to the law which protects the interests of the very class it is aimed against. You may as well try to harmonize fire and water, as well try to make the Russian revolution palatable to Czar Nicholas. Victor L. Berger is the most outspoken exponent of this conception of the revolution; but he only represents the bulk of the opinion of his party."

Reading from Everybody's Magazine for October, Reinstein showed that Berger declared the revolution would offer to pay for the industries. This was in accordance with the Socialist party's conception.

"If you ask an S. P. man the difference between the two parties, he will tell you it is the difference between 400,000 votes and 20,000 votes," continued the speaker. The Socialist party's starting point is the idea that a revolutionary movement can succeed by purely political methods. There may be some cases of corruption in that camp, but the party that holds that conception is not necessarily corrupt.

Jules Guesde, the founder of the Marxist wing of the movement in France, also believes that the movement on political lines is sufficient. He and his followers are not corrupt. When Millerand accepted his portfolio at the hands of a capitalist prime minister, it was Jules Guesde and the Marxists who led the fight and stamped out such corrupt tactics in France. But the American S. P. in this last campaign, in Connecticut, in Arizona and in Pennsylvania, allowed its candidates to run simultaneously on capitalist platforms. Yet the two have this in common, that they believe that the movement can be made to succeed if built upon purely political lines. Keir Hardie recently showed by his answers to important questions that he was in the same category.

Since the Socialist party believed the revolution could succeed by politics alone, Reinstein pointed out, they devoted all their energy to the upbuilding of the political organization. On this essential point the Socialist Labor Party took a directly opposite stand. It insisted on the use of the political weapon in all countries where the ballot was in use; but it did not overestimate the power of this weapon. It recognized that the political weapon was powerless without the support of the economic organization. This organization must not only be a shield to the workers under the present system, but it must also play an essential part in the actual emancipation of the working class.

At the Stuttgart International Congress of 1907 that position was adopted as official for the Socialist movement of the world. Upon this plank the Socialist Labor Party consistently takes the stand. Not so the S. P.

"We ask the S. P. How is it going to prevent the capitalist class from whip-

ping the workers into line, as long as its flanks are not covered by a revolutionary economic union?" In the last election there were hundreds of thousands of voters who wanted to vote in opposition to the Republican party. But the crack of the whip or the threats of lock-outs in case of Taft's failure drove them into line for Taft. The S. L. P. says that that condition will remain, as long as the workingmen are not united in a revolutionary union in their shops. No matter how popular Socialism may be made academically that will bring Socialism no nearer in the face of a disorganized working class. If it would, there would be no Czar in Russia to-day. There, the bulk of the people, even the peasantry that slept the sleep of centuries, lined up together and politically expressed their demand for a transfer of public powers. They elected overwhelmingly revolutionary Dumas twice; but no public powers were transferred. Why? Because there was only moral support behind the revolution—the revolutionary

(Continued on Page 6.)

# VOLCANIC RUMBLINGS

Taking Place Within the Socialist Party in San Francisco.

San Francisco, January 14.—The Local of the Socialist Party had its regular quarterly meeting for the election of officers and the drama that took place there and still more the preliminaries, are worthy of being recorded in the columns of *The People*.

The members and sympathizers of the local representation of the S. P. are made up of every hue and shade of Socialist, real, imaginary and in between; from the Stitt Wilson-Social Crusaders to the William Morrison Clubites; from the Bellamy Falling Backwards utopists to the municipal, free or Three Cent street-car ride Socialist; and from the Austin Lewis Philosophical School down to Union haters and merely political parliamentarians. Besides these they have a few who are so closely related to the municipal grafters here now in office, as well as some of those out of office that it is a pretty hard matter to say just where the local city hall government with its parties of capitalism ends, and the Socialist party begins, to say nothing of the pro and con Japanese and Chinese Exclusionists. In other words, we have a fair sample of every element that is to be found within the Socialist party nationally, in this Local here. With perhaps one exception there is not a single farmer within the whole of Frisco.

It has been said by good loyal members of the S. P., men who are now in charge of the S. P. ship, that ever since the 'quake, and from sometime before that, one old time Socialist, but who had long ago become a Union Labor Party politician, G. B. Benham, whose history has before this been published in *The People*, is the real Mephisto, or at least has been up to this date, in the Socialist party here.

Faust in this case is a caricature of the original, by name of Cameron King a member who only some months ago used the party as a footstool in order to swing himself into the political job of Election Commissioner. This matter was at that time published in the "Socialist World." The People's office must have a copy of same. In said paper, printed by the S. P. State Committee, Austin Lewis demonstrated that this action of C. King is more traitorous than the action of Millerand in France, when he accepted office in the French Cabinet where sat Gaillifet, butcher of the Communards.

Before the 'quake the S. P. here was somewhat proletarian, that is, the workers had quite often the upper hand. Then when the calamity struck the town, and the Local here got relief funds sent to them, a hall association was organized composed, or at least principally run, by hangers-on of the City Hall gang of petty lawyers, and who through the hall association practically ruled the Local.

Now, the storm had been brewing for months. At one time there was an endeavor made to have the Local read out of the organization, which failed. Then last election came. And here is where the fun commenced. A lawyer by name of Kirk had given his endorsement to a judge, Carroll Cook, on the Republican ticket. Kirk and Cook were both running for the office of Judge in the Superior Court. Kirk ran on the last Socialist party ticket. After the election charges were preferred against Kirk, and about two weeks ago, after the King faction had used up every technicality that petty lawyers are capable of using, Kirk was successfully expelled. This was the first victory the proletarians had gained; it made them feel strong. The opposition knew it, so the reactionists among them got together and issued the enclosed circular. What is interesting about it is the fact pointed out that the road to progress spells "De Leonism."

[Enclosure.]

San Francisco, January 9, 1909.

DE LEONISM vs. ORGANIZATION.

Dear Comrade:

A real crisis confronts Local San Francisco in the election to be held Wednesday evening, January 13, 1909. It is of the utmost importance that YOU SHOULD ATTEND AND VOTE. An element is striving with might and main to capture the Local, reverse the successful tactics of the International Socialist movement, and begin the disruptive and destructive tactics of De Leon and the S. L. P.

The tactics of De Leon are bitter personalities, character-assassination, bering-chunting, and Union smashing. To differ with these people is to expose oneself to slanderous attacks on one's character; to oppose their policy is to be made the object of an effort to expel one. To support the Unions in their

struggle for better wages and hours is to be called a "fakir," a "bourgeois."

These people tried these tactics in the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, and IT IS DEAD; they tried them in the S. L. P.; and NOW they seek to try them in the Socialist party. It is up to you to say whether they shall or not.

Yours for the Revolution,

(Signed by)

E. L. Reguin,  
K. J. Doyle,  
J. O. Ambrose,  
R. C. Goodwin,  
R. A. Martin.

It is interesting to know a little history of some of the signers of the above statement: E. L. Reguin, their last candidate for Mayor, is a man who, while running for that office, got out an election card, on the back of which the following questions were printed: "Do You Want Better Schools? Do You Want Free Markets? Do You Want More Parks? Do You Want Better Streets? Do You Want Better Water? Do You Want Cheaper Gas? Do You Want Better Fire Protection? Do You Want Better Car Service? Do You Want a Better Sewer System? If so, vote the Socialist Ticket Straight."

I trust that every reader of *The People* can recognize that as good S. P. Socialism.

Another name on the circular is R. C. Goodwin, a man known to *The People* readers as the man who, some years ago, left the S. L. P. in San Francisco on account of the fact that comrades here refused to accept his interpretation of Marxism, according to which a bricklayer was not a wage worker, on account of his having outside of labor power also his skill to sell."

The election of officers above referred to, with its fight centered around the election of the organizer. The radicals had nominated a cement worker by name of W. H. Connally. This man had been some two years ago expelled from his union for participating in the Moyers-Haywood and Pettibone Defence League.

He had made a motion that the union should give a hundred dollars to said cause. Well, that was enough to settle his case. Furthermore, an ex-convict, here secretary of the Building Trades Council, also member of his union, went after him, and Connally, of course, was expelled. Now this reactionist brought this matter up against him, but to no avail. Connally was elected by a vote of 93 to 47.

Thus things are even somewhat progressing within the S. P. Will it go onward, or not, only the future can tell. Many have been the times that we have seen the S. P. whitewashed. Will this coat stay? Let us wait events.

Kaspar Schmid.

#### WHAT IS WAR?

What, speaking in quite unofficial language, is the net purport and upshot of war?

To my own knowledge, for example, there dwelt and toil, in the British village of Dumbridge, usually some five hundred souls. From these, by certain "Natural Enemies" of the French, there are successively selected, during the French war, say thirty able-bodied men: Dumbridge, at her own expense has suckled and nursed them; she has, not without difficulty and sorrow, fed them up to manhood, and even trained them to crafts, so that one can weave, another build, another hammer, and the weakest can stand under thirty stone avoidups.

Nevertheless, amid much weeping and swearing, they are selected; all dressed in red; and shipped away at the public charges, some two thousand miles; or say only to the south of Spain; and fed there till wanted.

And now to that same spot in the south of Spain, are thirty similar French artisans, from a French Dumbridge, in like manner wending: till at length, after infinite effort, the two parties come into actual juxtaposition; and Thirty stands fronting Thirty each with a gun in his hand. Straightway the word "Fire!" is given; and they blow the souls out of one another; and in place of sixty brisk useful craftsmen, the world has sixty dead carcasses, which it must bury, and anew shed tears for.

Had these men any quarrel? Busy as the Devil is, not the smallest. They lived far enough apart; were the entire strangers; nay, in so wide a Universe there was even, unconsciously, by Commerce, some mutual helpfulness between them.

How then? Simpleton! their Governors had fallen out; and, instead of shooting one another, had the cunning to make these poor blockheads shoot. —Alas, so is it in Deutschland, and hitherto in all other lands; still, as of old, "what deviltry soever kings do, the Greeks must pay the piper!" Carlyle.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

## MONACHISM

An Institution Marked in Strong Contrasts to Light and Darkness—Its Influence on Progress.

We usually think of monastic life as an institution peculiar to European Christianity, but Lecky tells us that Egypt was the parent of monachism, and it was in that ancient land, he says, that it attained both its extreme development and its most austere severity.

Traces of monastic life appear in remote antiquity among the Hindoos. The prophet Elijah, and the Nazarites in the time of Moses, are Hebraic types of religious asceticism. The Pythagoreans, a species of monastic institute, testify to the existence of monachism among the Greeks.

Christianity, starting as a material revolt, had its purpose strangely perverted. The slave, who was to be freed from the taskmaster, soon learned that Christianity's mission was to save him from the devil and hell fire. In line with this change came the exaltation of the soul, the immortal part, at the expense of the body, the vile, material and mortal part. The new gateway to heaven was through self-denial and mortification of the flesh.

On the other hand those who could do so fled the persecutions of the Empire by seeking refuge in the desert, thus incidentally fleeing from the temptations of the devil, as well. Besides the monastic plan assured of food and shelter, that living in common which was the aspiration of early Christians.

Some of the early seekers after seclusion reduced their practices to an absurdity. Thus Simeon Stylites, finding monastic rules too lenient, determined to live truly "alone," as the word monachism implies, built him a hut away from the rest.

But, alas for his peace of mind, his fame for holiness spread, and many visitors crowded about his humble habitation. Desiring to escape their intrusion, we are told, the good man got atop of a pillar, where he stood day and night, exposed to the weather, subsisting on what was brought to him, and engaged only in religious exercises.

The first pillar on which Simeon Stylites sought lodgment was ten feet high; as his fame and the crowds increased he kept building his pillars higher, until the last one that he occupied was sixty feet in the air with a platform four feet in diameter. This martyr is said to have lived in this way for thirty years. It is hard for us to imagine what influence he could have had on the gaping multitude, but he wielded considerable power. Let us hope that after so much self denial he saved his soul. The church in due time rewarded him with canonization. St. Simeon Stylites had many imitators and the pillar saints, ait martyrs or stylites did not wholly disappear until the twelfth century.

Three hundred years after Christ numerous monastic institutions with common regulations for religious exercises and labors arose, but without having compulsory or perpetual vows. Instead of fleeing to the wilderness they established themselves near the cities, while some bands of these monks led a wandering and sometimes marauding life, especially when they felt the "mortification" of hunger.

Monkish institutions eventually covered the whole of Europe. The monasteries became the place of refuge for the persecuted and oppressed, and also the asylum of those who wished to escape from labor, military service or taxation. Corruption soon permeated the whole institution and the monks became idlers. Efforts were made from time to time to introduce stricter discipline for the removal of abuses. Basil the Great composed a new system of discipline which was approved by the pope, adopted by the monks, and prevailed for a long period through the East.

Confederation of the monastic establishments was a natural development. These consolidations, called orders, in time vied with kings and nobles as possessors of territory, owners of wealth, and in numbers of retainers. Kings and nobles sued for monkish favor with gifts, and the monkish orders not infrequently determined peace or war, and the election and dethroning of princes. Whenever the kings got the upper hand they bestowed the offices and revenues of monasteries on their favorites, not only among the clergy, but among the nobles and military chiefs, and often on the wives and mistresses of monarchs. Convents frequently became the scenes of banquets and the rendezvous for hunts and military games.

To the uninformed reader, a few figures showing the wealth and power of

the monkish orders, in France alone, will prove a revelation. Shortly after the Crusades, the monks, through advancing money on estates, preaching the end of the world, and therefore the uselessness of all worldly things, found themselves owners of nearly one-third of the domain of France; a remarkable outcome of the doctrine of self-denial and mortification of the flesh. It was separation from the world with a vengeance. Under the headship of the monastery of Cluny there were 1,000 monasteries and 2,000 convents. The Cistercians embraced more than 2,000 monasteries and 6,000 nunneries.

Long before the Reformation the monkish orders had evaded more and more their vows of poverty, discipline was corrupted, internal dissensions diminished their energy and influence. As a result of idleness and ignorance the orders came in time to antagonize all intellectual progress. It is true that from the monasteries came the Lutherans, who in throwing off the cowl threw off at the same time all papal authority. The monastic orders though, as a whole, stood firm against the Reformation. But a new era had dawned, and the rise of the great Protestant powers in Europe played havoc with the monks. By one means or another the monasteries in Protestant countries suffered almost complete loss if not entire extinction.

Monachism to-day, even in Catholic countries, is but a feeble ghost of its former self. The conditions under which it thrives no longer exist. At one time looked to as a training school for the clergy, and its members considered of superior sanctity and therefore rightfully entitled to ecclesiastical preferments, the monks in time became the instruments for subverting the freedom of the national churches. It sought the benefits of communal living but distorted nature with its doctrine of celibacy.

Monasticism is credited with conserving something of ancient letters, and yet again from its cloisters came the most bigoted opposition to freedom and progress. They are said to have kept burning, the glimmer of light that shines through the "Dark Ages," but on the other hand it was the slavish subjection to the church-state system, and the diverting of industrial energy into desert and cloister that helped make the Middle Ages darker than they have been.

A St. Simeon Stylites, sitting on the top of his pillar, stared at by the multitude, was a power for a while, but surely the strength of the church has been in its diocesan clergy who walked amid the every day affairs of men. Any way monachism is as a tale that is told. Its chapter marked "Finis."

J. H.

#### PASCO, WASH., UNEMPLOYED

Turned Out of Temporary Shelters, Now Suffer in Cold.

Pasco, Wash., January 16.—The Spokesman Review to-day says: Hundreds of unemployed laborers, who have been thrown from the saloons because of an order issued to-night by Sheriff Vance T. Davis that all drinking resorts close at 12 o'clock, have found refuge in the Methodist church. Fires have been built and the host of uncared for men now find rest and comfort. Citizens, indignant because of the unlooked for order, are offering their homes as shelter for the unfortunate.

During the recent cold weather several local saloons have cared for these men, and now that the county authorities have enforced the law, hundreds of men are now seeking shelter.

One, who observes things from the viewpoint of scientific Socialism, will regard this crisis in democracy as inevitable, and will bring the strongest arguments to bear against a policy which, blind with rage and hungry for power, appeals to all the reactionary instincts and forces that had been tamed by the bourgeois revolution. The democratic intoxication could not last forever, but the subsequent "Katzenjammer" could not have been so sad if the era of Clemenceau had not injected the poisonous virus of corruption and betrayal into the republican body.

The Socialist does not, like the vulgar democrat, believe that democracy in itself possesses forces of development which will drive society beyond capitalism, but he recognizes in it a valuable form in which the transformation of the present system of production may take place without unnecessary sacrifice, a form in

## THE SITUATION IN FRANCE

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN FOR THE PEOPLE BY JOSEPH SCHEURER, N. Y.

Under the above heading the Paris correspondent of the Berlin "Vorwärts," January 3, 1909, writes:

The stupid attempt of the waiter Mathis, to assassinate the President of the Republic was not a political event: it was a political certificate. The individual "direct action" of this weak mind, viewed in connection with the collective actions of the clerical disciples in the "Quartier Latin" and the royalist dudes at Syston's grave, in "Comédie Française" and elsewhere, does not necessarily prove a growth of monarchist propaganda, although it may show a growing confidence of these elements.

The historical crime of the upstart radical adventurers, has been to greatly harm the cultural value of "democracy" and to recklessly and cynically rob forums of social life, conquered by blood, of the esteem in which they were held. It may be admitted that the situation of a government, which had to defend the bourgeoisie against the stormy rather than dangerous attack of the young labor confederation, was not without its difficulties. But if proof were required of how uncalled for, from a social conservative standpoint the furious reactionary policy of Clemenceau and company was, it is furnished clearly by the development of the trades union movement on the one hand and disintegration of the radical party on the other. In French politics it has always been the experience at times of a revolutionary crisis, that a party bent on ousting the ruling powers collapsed. Clemenceau's shrewdness led him to capitulate before the stupid anti-republican attack which painted the "red spectre" in childish lurid colors on the wall. And behind the glorious vanguard of "bourgeois liberties," scrambled in wild flight the whole "radical" cockroach bourgeoisie to "the other side of the barricade." But the Government became the slave of bourgeois fright, which it had helped to create. All endeavors for reform became wretched parliament comedies, the only thing that became a reality was the killing of proletarian aspirations.

Since then, the radical party is a corpse, even if it has promulgated high sounding "declarations of principles" at congresses. The small bourgeois electors, who received the lesson of desertion from the practices of the Government itself, have lost confidence in the power of bourgeois democracy to save society, and their deputies are now the more ready to enter the ring of social-conservative "interests" politics, since the influence of the trust magnates over them is becoming stronger through the fact that they have become masters of parliamentary actions.

The "radical-socialistic" faction, which is guided by cockroach bourgeois interests, has long severed its parliamentary solidarity. Its indictments of the Government of pretence-democracy are becoming more and more severe with the growing tendency of the electors to leave the party of radical impotence and duplicity, and join the groupings of conservative class interests.

The ridiculous attempt to assassinate has probably been more to the advantage of the bloc-democracy than to the Government. The latter seized with too apparent a zeal the opportunity to proceed against the "yellow" unions. Just as if organized labor could regard this unreal act against this miserable but otherwise harmless band as a satisfaction for all the dastardly deeds committed against them! But not less vain is the hope of the "Radical Socialist" opposition to return under some pretence to the old bloc elements "to save and unify the republic." The Government is right, to make the growing political lethargy of the masses responsible for the growing impudence of the anti-republican shysters. It is its unexpressed expectation that the working class will give up the struggle for the long due social reforms, and again put its organization at the disposal of illusory democratic solidarity instead of utilizing it for the great attack on the bourgeois order. Had not the progressing reaction within the bourgeoisie within the last years made any such attempt futile, the attempt would be shipwrecked on the determined "No" of the class-conscious character of the unified Socialist party.

Section Providence, R. I. S. L. Dyer et al., room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P., John Hosack, Secretary, 22 Fulton ave., Jersey City; Fred. G. G. Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly st., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois.—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, s. c. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women cordially invited.

Section Seattle, S. L. P., headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box 1040.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Otto Olson, 310 7th ave., So. Minneapolis, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

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## SEARCHING FOR AN EL DORADO

BITTER EXPERIENCE OF A WORKINGMAN WHO SOUGHT VAINLY IN THREE CONTINENTS.

By H. S. Carroll, Los Angeles, Cal.

In memory I go back to the time when I was a boy of fourteen or fifteen years, in the old seaport town of Plymouth, England. I was then an apprentice in the orchestra of a theatre, playing nightly second cornet from 7:30 p. m. to about 11 p. m. I had nothing else but this to do, except to practice in the daytime, which I fear, I generally neglected. The reason for this was that I was too restless, being filled with romantic, and, as I now know, unreal ideas of life.

I vaguely suspected something was wrong in life, but could not tell what the trouble was. Yet I had a fairly easy time of it; leisure time to think, ponder, study, and indulge in theories. I conceived there was an El Dorado somewhere for me, in some far-off foreign land, "away over the dark blue waves of the rolling Atlantic," whither I could go and find my ideal life. Vain wish but I did not know it was then, I know it now.

After reading Maine Reid's book, "The Ride Rangers," I determined, I resolved, I vowed I would go to Mexico—a land as I then thought, of romance, of easy living, a refuge from a dreary, sordid commonplace life. Joined with this "caste-in-Spain" thought was the glamor and seductiveness of the Roman Catholic religion. I had been brought up a "ritualist," and so Catholicism was in no way strange or repugnant to me. In all my crudeness, I studied the Catholic claims, eagerly admitted them, and became a Catholic. Unconsciously I was preparing to have a religion that was a necessary and inevitable reflex of the social conditions of the country I aspired to be an inhabitant of. I admit that certain other logical deductions had their part in changing my religion, but, I believe, the underlying cause was as I have stated. And now I thought I was all prepared to transfer to my new and chosen country.

But men propose and economic conditions dispose. Directly I began to maneuver to get to my destination, I found I was foiled at every turn. Not having any finances, I became aware how I would be subjected to a fierce and degrading exploitation in order to attain my end. This I could not bear, so I waited and waited, believing something was bound to turn up that would enable me to accomplish my project. I hugged my delusion that there was a place somewhere where exploitation was not. I thought I could escape from the capitalist system of production and its inevitable courageous and liberty and happiness-destroying wage slavery. I did not use these words then, but instinctively I realized what the words imply. I thought I had found a loophole of escape, and that the chance would somehow come for me.

In the interim of impatient waiting, I began to read rationalistic and modern philosophic literature, which resulted in a realization of the fact that I had been thinking some very babyish thoughts, and that I was all at sea as regards the deeper problems of existence. But if I could only have become acquainted with the doctrine of economic determinism or the materialist conception of history, how much bother and floundering I would have been saved from! That, however, was reserved for a later date.

Time passed. I left my home town and went to London, where I had the privilege of being exploited from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. daily for over a year. Still I thought there was an escape for me away in the unknown lands. I had given up music for a time. There were too many competitors; too many more competent than I, and, withal, I had a defect of the lips that discredited my chances. But the slavery I was held in now was intolerable; it was grinding from morn to night, getting only one Sunday off every five or six weeks. Still under that "loop-hole" delusion, a refuge somewhere, I joined the army. The jingle of the spurs, the equestrian exercise, and the open-air life had but a transitory fascination upon me, for coupled with this were poor and wretchedly cooked food, hard labor, despotism and a brutal, galling environment. Ere long I took "French leave" and departed, to become a wage slave again in a reeking London restaurant, at miserable wages, drudging from 5 a. m. to 8 p. m.

My dream of some day getting out of my "fix" hung on to me, and I ever kept looking forward to a place where economic nightmares were unknown, and liberty and the pursuit of happiness guaranteed. A chance came to go to South Africa. I took it, endured the awful conditions of wage slavery aboard ship, and landed in Cape Town. Ah! Maybe here I shall find the land of my dreams! I did not. Liberty, pursuit of happiness, for me—for any wage slave son of a proletarian mother, wasn't to be found there. Capitalist "in-class struggle" was wages there; a war was on, and production as considerably blocked. Starve or

## FREEDOM A MYTH

The Worker's Life That of a Slave, As Can Be Observed in Industrial and Commercial Life.

By David Biell, Pasadena, Cal.

We are told of the glorious freedom and liberty that all enjoy in this "great land," but any peep into "our" industrial or mercantile establishments to observe the surroundings and conduct of the employees within, dispel these boasts of "independence." I will here relate what the employees of one of "our" Pasadena department stores must put up with, and leave it to the reader to judge how much "freedom" there is in such life.

Before one can go to work in this store, he must fill out an application blank questioning him how he has been conducting himself in the past, and how at present. The applicant is asked, Are you married? Upon whom do you depend for a living? Do you drink? Do you chew? Do you flirt? How old are you? Where were you born? Do you agree to act as spy upon your fellow-worker for the interest of your master?

If the applicant happens to pass muster on these questions, he is hired and put to work. And such a place that he is sent into!

One of the rooms is in the shape of a prison corridor, long and narrow with iron bars at the windows. Walls keep out the sunlight; the air is not fresh. The health of the employees is of no consideration to the boss; all he cares about is profit. He can find plenty of "help" should any of his "hands" succumb in the struggle.

In this dreary place one is often compelled to put in overtime, as much as four or five hours. After working a long and cheerless day, you are compelled to return after half an hour for supper to resume your grind. The reward for these four or five hours extra labor is a smile from the boss or a "two-bit" necklace.

But one must be not simply a clerk or salesman in this place. He must as well be a packer, an electrician, an elevator operator, a window trimmer, a show-case decorator, and also a spy. To the astonishment of the observer he beholds little children, ranging from seven to eight years running to and fro in this place, covering many miles of floor space daily. These take rob them of the joys of youth, of strength, and of education. A master needs profit and the young lives are ground up into dollars for private greed.

Wages are at the lowest possible point. Clerks get as little as five dollars a week. Chances for advancement and higher wages are very small. Competition is very great. The supply of labor is always greater than the demand. Since I was forced to enter this establishment I saw each morning people who were in line from six in the morning waiting to apply for jobs.

The employee of these department stores finds himself always being watched just like one who is a criminal, or has a bad character. It is an insult to every honest man to be thus mistrusted. But this is part of the "liberty" we enjoy.

Away with such mockery. Workingmen, you know that you are not free. Why not rise against the system that thus chains you and make your life a burden? Come, close up the ranks, and march forward with the Socialist Labor Party to a state of society where there shall be freedom and where life shall be a pleasure.

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## "BLUE BLOOD" ARISTOCRACY

By Mrs. Olive M. Johnson, Fruita, Cal.

A most heartrending item recently appeared in the public press. Little Willie Vanderbilt has failed to receive his annual million for a birthday present. His seventh birthday was in December, 1908, but for the first time in his life Little William failed to receive a check for \$1,000,000 from his dad.

As is well known, his once, presumably, most loving parents have just gotten through with proceedings in the divorce courts. Willie's mother, who started life as Elsie French, then became Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt and who is Elsie French again, has been granted full power over the little boy. As a result the seven years old, six times a millionaire did not receive his annual million for his birthday.

It is a sad tale. It was probably the unique and laudable intention of the fond father to keep young William, until further development took place, as many times a millionaire as he had years on his back. The fond illusion has been shattered by family wars and judge's decree. Let us pity young William Vanderbilt, for, though he has not had to take up his father's dinner pail and slink off to the factory and help his mother to make a living, yet an enormous and serious calamity has befallen him. The frivolous fates, who evidently had intended him to receive a million a year to keep him a going until at some future date the Vanderbilt millions should fairly shower down upon him, have now cut him off without notice. We might well realize that it is no small matter to be a million poorer than one in the course of natural events ought to be!

But, pity and condolence aside, let us draw a serious proletarian lesson from this sublime picture.

It is often told us that in this country there are no classes because there is no nobility. All are plain citizens. No one is better than the other and all have equal opportunities. What was it that in the Middle Ages, and supposedly still today in "aristocratic" countries, determined noble lineage? Was the nobility determined by an analysis of the blood? Was it by such process that the blood of one family was found thicker and "bluer" than that of another? Of course not.

Back of all nobility and class privilege is OWNERSHIP. In feudal days the ownership of land was the determining factor. To make secure the power of the family, the preserve its blue blood, primogeniture was instituted. The elder son inherited the land and treasures. The younger sons, with all the good blue blood that presumably ran through their veins, were practically forced to go out in the world as noble adventurers and were complacently permitted to break their skulls against the first place that appeared and by the deed add luster to the family escutcheon. The daughters, unless they were lucky enough to be taken up by somebody's first son, generally became the progenitors of the proverbial "poor relations." The heir to the land, on the other hand, generally married an heiress, so that concentration of wealth and nobility was continually going on and the family power secured. Hence

As the families grow older, there will be a crop of cousins unto the tenth and twentieth generation. The private fortunes will continue to be scattered, but the family fortune will continue to increase. Then "our" families will have their host of poor relations and the family tree will be complete.

America's resources and modern methods of wealth production will build an aristocracy that shall outshine anything the world ever saw. Babylonian, Assyrian, Persian, Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Western European or Oriental aristocracy shall be fully compared with the American brand. Future history shall show the American plutocrats to be the one and only real wonder of the world. Such, at least, appear to be the fond hopes of the founders and heads of the modern "houses."

It is only too bad that their houses after all are only card houses and that under them the Social Revolution is already gathering an earthquake.

the older and richer the family, the thicker and bluer its blood became.

Today land is only of secondary consideration. Machinery and means of production hold first place. A little town lot may suffice, or a simple franchise on city or State property may do first rate. It is capital, however invested, profit-bearing capital, that plays the role.

Let us see now if "our" American capitalist families are not wilfully laying the cornerstones for "houses." Let us see if it is not the intention of the "founders" that their blood thicken and their power increase with time and increased possessions. Little William H. Vanderbilt represents the fifth generation of the Vanderbilt family. He is said to be the principal heir to the Vanderbilt fortune, as his grandfather, old Cornelius Vanderbilt, left the bulk of his millions to Alfred and designated that young man as the head of the family. This counting of generations from a certain ancestor already indicates that the blood is thickening. The designation of a "head of the family" indicates plainly a preconceived intention to perpetuate the FAMILY and to concentrate its wealth and augment its power. By provisions in the wills of most of our leading financiers their millions are designed to stay in the family. The heads of families, of course, attract the heirs of other great families, and so the essentials for work and production.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of

THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery

## PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the National Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of

THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1909.

What can be more soothing, at once to a man's pride and his conscience, than the conviction that, in taking vengeance on his enemies for injustice done him, he is simply to do them JUSTICE in return?

—EDGAR ALLAN POE.

## THE "UNREST IN INDIA."

In the House of Lords, last year, Lord Curzon sought to explain the "unrest in India" with "the victories of Japan over Russia, which were a thunderclap, that reverberated through the whispering galleries of Asia."

The report of the British Army Qualifying Board on the result of the examination of candidates for the Army, held in September, contains these remarkable passages:

"English essays . . . mediocre."

"Dictation . . . uneven; some of the candidates made the most grotesque mistakes both in orthography and in punctuation; others lost marks by pure carelessness and inattention."

"The precis-writing was in most cases unequivocably bad . . . The vital defects were recklessness in misstatement and an apparent inability of the writers to read a simple narration with any degree of care and intelligence."

"The results of the examination in geometry were very poor indeed."

"There is still an unduly large proportion of candidates who know practically nothing of geography."

"A lamentable ignorance of sound elementary knowledge of French was shown."

"Of the ten candidates offering German not one was really good, and some were very bad."

"Only a small proportion of the candidates in Latin are safe from making blunders of the most elementary description."

"The one candidate in Greek sent up a half-a-dozen words of no value."

The truth on the cause of the "unrest in India" is to be found in a combination of the cause mentioned by Lord Curzon and the condition of things revealed by the Army Qualifying Board.

"Of course, back of these there are other causes—so-called 'remote causes'—without which the victories of Japan and the intellectual state of the Army would be of little account. Nevertheless, so-called 'near causes' have a determining effect upon events, grafted though they are upon the more basic or 'remote' ones."

Revolutionary movements are symptoms of a double evolution—an evolution upwards, on the part of the oppressed, and an evolution downward, on the part of the oppressors. The explosion takes place when the two evolutionary movements draw near enough to collide. At that moment the "near" causes act like sparks to the powder magazine of the "remote" or fundamental ones.

India is going now through such a process. From below there is a positive evolution upward in train. From above there is a corresponding evolution downward taking place.

What is going on in far away India is going on nearer home. The intellectual decline of the Ruling Class converges with the increasing class-knowledge of the Ruled Class. The point of contact is the point of Revolution.

While sentimentalists are flattering themselves on the "progress made by the moral sentiment in politics" and point to the deadlock in the Illinois Legislature as a proof of their conclusions, the level headed are trying to look behind the curtains to ascertain the facts. What INTERESTS is it that are balked in the election to the Federal Senate of Gov. Dineen and what are the INTERESTS back of Dineen? Is it packing house against mines, or is it mines against railroads?

## JUDGE WRIGHT'S OPPORTUNITY.

Daniel Webster's motto—"The Nation, One and Indivisible"—has stood as the condensation of American loyalty to country.

To this motto the Administration at Washington has just dealt a kick in the stomach, and is following up the initial kick with supplemental ones.

According to the decisions of the Federal Courts, there can be no libel against the United States in the absence of a specific statutory declaration on the subject. There being no statutory declaration on the subject, the United States can not be libeled, and there is no warrant for a libel suit by the United States.

This notwithstanding, the Administration has instituted a libel suit in the District of Columbia in the name of the United States against the Press Publishing Company ("New York World") on the ground of its allegations of corruption dealings in Panama. The Administration justifies its conduct with the reasoning that, while it is true that the United States can not bring a libel suit, the principle is "applicable only elsewhere in the Republic," and that—mark this—"the sixty-four square miles constituting the area known as the District of Columbia are exempt from the application of the principle."

Here we have treason with a vengeance. Nothing short of the dismemberment of a "Nation, one and indivisible"; and what is more, the erection of the District of Columbia into a section of the land with power over the whole; supreme above, and exempt from the laws applicable to the—the what?—to the "provinces," of course.

If ever there was ground for impeachment, that ground is furnished by Roosevelt. Of course, impeachment proceedings can not now be undertaken. The time is too short, between now and March fourth, when Roosevelt will be marched forth. But here is where Judge Wright's opportunity comes in.

The Presidential act is also in flagrant "contempt of court"—of all the Federal Court decisions on the subject. So true a patriot as Judge Wright, with the dignity of the Courts so much at heart, can not fail to perceive the opportunity, providentially granted to him, of exercising the summary powers which, in the instance of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, he has exercised so summarily.

Judge Wright should hasten to hustle Theodore Roosevelt into jail for "contempt of court."

A MAKE-SHIFT SOCIALIST CONGRESSMAN.

At first blush it may seem senseless to say that Senator Tillman, in the absence of a straight-out Socialist in Congress, is performing good Socialist work.

It has been said that Jay Gould did more for Socialism than a thousand Socialists put together. Similar utterances are heard with regard to Rockefeller. That is true, in a sense. Without these men, without their work of concentration, Socialism would have no ground to work upon; no ground from which to proceed; no ground upon which to make a forecast, and direct an agitation. All this is true. But the work of the Goulds and Rockefellers differs radically from the work of a Tillman. The work of the Goulds and Rockefellers no Socialist could undertake. The role of a Tillman it is quite conceivable for a Socialist to perform. The Huxleys and Haeckels of three hundred years ago spoke in the language of the Montaignes and Bacons of those days. In so far as their civilization furnished the facts on which to stand, they uttered the views of to-day in the covert language that alone rendered those views safe to utter at that time. An important arm in the Socialist arsenal is the arm of exposing the fraudulence of capitalist class affection of virtue. This specific work Tillman is performing to perfection, under shelter of the capitalist guns.

Taft made some speeches in the South redolent of philanthropy and "square deal" for the Negro. Tillman thereupon promptly jumps on Taft in a manner that no Socialist could.

I am not opposed to Negro education at all," says Tillman, "provided it is of the right kind." And what may that "right kind be"? Tillman says: "The only instrumentality available to disfranchise the Negro in South Carolina was to require an educational qualification," hence the "right kind of education" to be given the Negro must not be of a nature to qualify him for the suffrage, but of a nature to keep him disqualified, because "we never intend to be governed by the Negro, whether educated or uneducated."

Here it is all in a nutshell—capitalist double-dealing towards the working class.

Suggest to the Tillman class that the Negro emigrate from South Carolina and they will grow enraged. They need the Negro. The Negro represents Labor. How to keep him and induce him to stay Tillman discloses. It is the identical trick used by the Northern capitalists towards the "hordes of Europe and Asia." They want them, but only as aliens—a status to which they seek to reduce the whole working class, native

and foreign, through a variety of lures. Tillman discloses one of the lures; he also discloses the scheme. He raises a corner of the curtain; what that reveals gives an idea of what is not revealed.

That Tillman is not trying to do Socialist work is granted. All the same he is doing pretty well as a make-shift Socialist Congressman.

## WORK—AND DIE!

"I've seen a good deal in the papers lately about the length of the bread lines and the thousands of men who are out of work," said Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards; "well, there needn't be any bread lines for a few days at least if the men really want work," he added; and he issued a call for 10,000 men to shovel snow at 25 cents an hour.

There can be little doubt that Commissioner Edwards is to-day complacently patting his capon-lined belly as a demonstrator of the theory that poverty is not involuntary; that he who wants work can always get it; and that it is only the idle and shiftless who stock the bread lines. There can be little doubt Commissioner Edwards will even back up his conclusion with statistics. The needed 10,000 men did not respond. Several thousand did. Of these not a few quit early. Many more thousands "didn't care to work," "were too lazy."

Commissioner Edwards may be left to enjoy his self-complacent conclusions. The incident furnished by him is more important.

Man wants work—in order to live, not as a means to hasten his death. Man wants work—not for the sake of work, but for the purpose of laying up wealth after having restored the tissue expended in work. There is a statute in the State that punishes attempt at suicide. If mere bodily exertion is "work," then the suicide worked. The work that kills the worker is not the work he can be understood to hanker after. And yet, that is the work that 10,000 victims of capitalism were summoned to do, and which their declination to undertake is construed as an evidence of their being lazy.

To shovel snow at a temperature close to zero, with the cutting wind blowing a gale, with one's feet in the slush—may be, is "healthy exercise," as Commissioner Edwards put it. But, then, to expect this work of a man without furnishing him the proper clothing, shoes and head-cover, is, as absurd as to expect a soldier to enter a campaign in his bares.

To shovel snow is "healthy work"; but it is tissue-consuming work. To demand such work at 25 cents an hour—infinitely less than required to restore the expenditure of tissue—is to decree suicide.

No wonder the 10,000 men were not forthcoming.

The "opportunity to work" offered by Commissioner Edwards differs only in degree from the "opportunity to work" offered by the capitalist class. It is a Ussage of Death—not instantaneus, but death, all the same,—to the proletariat.

The libel suits of Roosevelt against the "World" and Rockefeller against the "Journal" are hailed in Wall Street as an earnest that we shall not have "Government by Newspapers." Government by Waterlogged Corporations is more orthodox.

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The conduct of the San Francisco authorities against Emma Goldman, as reported in these columns justifies but one conclusion—the capitalist authorities appreciate Emma Goldman as so first rate a confusionist of the Labor Movement that they seek to give her all the advertisement in their power as a martyr. While revolutions are fructified by the blood of the true martyr, reaction is given improved lease of life by manufactured martyrs.

Mount Casciano, near Rome, not heard from for over 300 years, is reported to be becoming vocal and to be shaking the real estate for miles around to the tune of its volcanic breath. The Messina catastrophe is, accordingly, no local affair. The tremors are extending North, threatening the seat of the royal house. Senator Elkins, known for a pious man, should not fail to point to these events as a heavenly punishment for the refusal of granting him a royal son-in-law. What less could be done by Providence in behalf of its latest pet, the capitalist?

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# CORRESPONDENCE

Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.

## WORKING FOR THE PARTY PRESS IN PROVIDENCE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Providence, Socialist Labor Party has actively taken up the work of increasing the circulation of The People. The Press Committee has made a report recommending a house-to-house canvass regularly one Sunday in the months that newsdealers be requested to handle the Weekly People and that a newsboy be employed and given a premium and liberal percentage for all householders whom he secures to take the Daily or Sunday People. The Press Committee further urges upon the members to secure renewals of subscriptions, and that at each business meeting of the Section members be called upon to report their work for the Party Press.

In the matter of books and literature, the Press Committee recommended that the old stock be sold out and a newer stock from the Labor News Company be secured.

G. M. S.  
Providence, R. I., January 15.

## A CRY FROM THE RANKS FOR UNITY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Please allow me space in The People to inform Wayland, Debs and all others "it may concern" that we, the rank and file of all labor, do demand unity of all labor; we don't intend to be led to the auction block to be sold to the highest bidder as Gompers and Mitchell tried to do in the last election.

Such traitors to labor as they are, are inciting a bloody revolution.

I say "Woe to all such men. Talk unity to such men and they will roar at the mouth." It is plain to be seen that it is either Unity of all labor, or a bloody revolution. The working class must take their choice.

J. W. Finley.  
Montrose, Colo., January 11.

## ENDORSES UNITY PROPOSITION OF S. P. LOCAL TERRE HAUTE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The below resolution was passed by Section St. Clair County, Ill., and I was instructed to submit it for publication:

Resolved, That Section St. Clair County considers the Terre Haute S. P. resolution on unity a step in the right direction; and Section St. Clair County hereby signifies its readiness to meet with S. P. locals for the purpose stated in said resolution, which is as follows:

"Resolved, That we of the International Socialist party and a branch of our state party, known as Local Terre Haute, do desire to investigate the cause of disunity in the Socialist Labor elements, and if such can be ascertained we will do our utmost to signify unity; and."

"Whereas, We learn we have two elements in the political field with the same force of action and desiring to obtain the same goal (social industrial democracy); and,

"Whereas, We, of this Socialist branch, desiring the solidarity of the labor elements on the political field, it behoves us to unite so as to obtain our final goal, thus recording our true Marxian doctrine, 'Workers of the world, unite'; and, be it further

"Resolved, That if such resolutions are adopted by this body upon due action, we instruct our secretary to have a copy of the same printed and forwarded to our state secretary with instructions to have a copy of the same printed for the various branches of our state to be voted on for preparatory and final action to unity, with an amendment that our state secretary be instructed to attach a copy of the previous questions brought up or spoken of at our last convention, so that the branches may be informed on the same and be prepared to know what to think on."

G. A. Jennings, Organizer.

East St. Louis, Ill., January 13.

## QUIZZING HARDIE IN BOSTON.

To the Daily and Weekly People:

James Keek Hardie, M. P., delivered an address, "Reforms Accomplished by the British Labor Party," in Ford Hall, Boston, Sunday evening, January 17. The speech was substantially the one report-

ed in the Daily People of Wednesday, January 13, but inasmuch as questions were invited, an account of the same may be of interest.

The first question Hardie was asked at the conclusion of his speech was:

Is the political and social development greater in the United States than Great Britain?

Answer.—Politically we are twenty-five years ahead of the states; socially you have the best of us.

Question.—Did I understand Mr. Hardie to say that women in England were working fourteen and fifteen hours a day for one dollar and a half a week?

Answer.—Unquestionably so.

Question.—Has not the condition of the working people in England, due to labor parties disturbing matters, grown worse?

Ans.—No. Take the ironworkers in Pittsburgh. The treatment they receive and the conditions in your large centers such as New York, Chicago and Philadelphia is every bit as bad, if not worse, than in Great Britain.

Ques.—Will the capitalist class submit to a victory of the workers at the ballot box?

Ans.—Let us get a majority. If they do not submit we would soon make short shift of them.

Ques.—Can a people be politically equal who are not economically equal?

Ans.—No.

Ques.—How can the trade unionist unite with the Socialist when the one says the interest of capital and labor are identical? While the Socialists takes the position that the capitalist plunders and robs labor?

Ans.—It is not true that trade unionists state the interests of Capital and Labor are identical. The fact that they organize proves to the contrary.

Ques.—Which is the most autocratic and aristocratic, the British House of Lords or the United States Senate?

Ans.—About five years ago a London editor offered a prize of five pounds to the one sending in the best name describing jointly the House of Commons and the Lords. The winner sent in two words, which translated, read, "Rogues, both."

Ques.—What is the attitude of the Labor party towards Home Rule?

Ans.—The Labor party to a man are Home Rulers. We vote with the Irish members and they vote with us often.

Ques.—Why did the Labor party censure Victor Grayson, and fail to expel him, and why does the Labor party stand on Liberal and Tory platforms? Is not that fusion with capitalist parties?

Ans.—There seems to be a misconception about the Grayson incident. Let me explain. We, the Labor party, had an agreement with the Premier, Mr. Asquith, that the unemployed question would be discussed on the Monday following the Thurday Victor Grayson made the scene in the House. The Labor party is an organization, and we must have discipline. And I for one refuse to be held responsible for the acts of another. As to fusion, there is no such thing. We may have agreements, but no fusion.

Ques.—The speaker states that Socialism would develop a higher civilization. Is there not a danger that it will be destroyed as others have by barbarians?

Ans.—In the first place, there are no barbarian countries at present. There is danger from India and China, because of ourselves not inculcating them with our views, leaving them to military officials and Captains of Industry.

Ques.—The speaker says it is easier to organize men than women. Please explain.

Ans.—The average woman thinks she is not always going to work. She spends her time expecting or looking for a husband. But in the textile industries of Lancashire, Yorkshire and Scotland, the women are well organized, receiving the same pay for equal work performed.

Ques.—Would Mr. Hardie suggest or recommend a good book to read so as to get a grasp of what Socialism means?

Ans.—Well, there is a book, "New Worlds for Old," by H. G. Wells. But as it is a large book, costing about \$1.50, I would suggest another by the same author, who is a very intelligent gentleman, which you may get for about ten cents. It is called "Misery of Both."

Ques.—Will Mr. Hardie explain the position of the Labor party in regard to a former Labor leader, now a Cabinet member, John Burns?

Ans.—I will discuss principles but refuse to discuss personalities.

Ques.—Do not the immediate demands of the trade unionist and Socialist differ in Great Britain, causing confusion, with a tendency to defeat their own ends?

Ans.—No, it does not cause confusion. We early found that if we went it alone it would be a long time before we got any representatives in the House of

Commons, and ushering in of the Co-operative Commonwealth would be a dream. So we decided to come to an agreement, and you see the results. Let the Socialists and trade unionists agree on one ticket, and you will sweep Massachusetts.

Ques.—What is the difference between the Labor party and the Social Democratic Federation?

Ans.—The Social Democrats refuse to co-operate with the trade unionists unless they come out flatfooted for Socialism. The Labor party takes them as they are.

Ques.—What would you do with a James J. Hill under Socialism?

Ans.—Make him probably manager of the state railways.

The territorial organizer, Cannon, of the S. P. has preferred charges against the Tucson local. What the outcome will be can not be foretold, but in view of the fact that some of these "Socialists" now are saying "it was a mistake," it would not be surprising to learn that they will be excused.

S. L. P.  
Tucson, Ariz., January 14.

tion, and the other for having favored a Republican. The local thought that by this action it could raise a cloud of dust and direct attention away from their own dickerings.

The territorial organizer, Cannon, of the S. P. has preferred charges against the Tucson local. What the outcome will be can not be foretold, but in view of the fact that some of these "Socialists" now are saying "it was a mistake," it would not be surprising to learn that they will be excused.

As the chairman did not announce the floor open for discussion, I asked her why she did not allow "liberty" to the minority to discuss or criticize her lecture. Her answer was: "Did you ask for the floor; if you had, you would have gotten it."

The next night we were present to get the floor, but had to fight for the "liberty" to use it. At first the "queen" decided by an intelligent minority of one, with due consideration for the "liberty" of the opposition, that the floor could not be used by others as she had to catch a train. But objections from the audience caused the "intelligent minority" to change her mind.

Just why, if it was tyrannical for the majority to decide matters, it would not be despotic for minorities to do likewise, Miss Goldman did not explain. That capitalists claim they are "intelligent minorities," and manage things to-day to the misery and horror of the working class did not seem to interest Miss Goldman. The class struggle and the theory of surplus value are too sordid and too deep for her to bother with. She accused the writer of lying about her and John Most, and wailed that the latter was not here to defend himself. I stated my willingness to prove my statements, but she had no time to debate. Still she took time to denounce and slander De Leon, and he was not present.

Edward McDowell,  
Godfrey Kinder.  
Newport News, Va., January 14.

(Enclosure.)

RESOLUTION, LOCAL UNION NO.

30, I. W. W.

Whereas, The meeting held at Chicago, Ill., called the fourth annual convention of the I. W. W. was not a representative body of the organization, as some of the properly-credited delegates were refused seat on very flimsy charges; and,

Whereas, The Preamble and Constitutional Amendments are, the first an enigma, the latter an outrage and disgrace for the following reasons:

The vote for a General Secretary does not give the membership any choice but to accept the present officers.

Amendment No. 2.—Would exclude all isolated members.

Amendment No. 25.—Would exclude many bona fide wage workers.

Amendment No. 27.—Would destroy the members' right of suffrage, what the capitalist class have been trying for years.

Amendment No. 30 often would be an impossibility.

By Amendment No. 31 this I. W. W. and many more would be taxed without representation.

Amendment No. 32 is confiscation, worthy of the A. F. of L.

Amendment No. 34 is another grab for those who never contribute a penny to same.

Resolution No. 1 is a farce, it having been in force for quite a while, witness the Kerr advertisement. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Local goes on record repudiating the actions of the so-called fourth annual convention and refuses to take any part in the referendum; and also, be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 30 refuses to give any further support to the Chicago Headquarters; also be it

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be spread on the minutes, a copy be sent to William E. Trautmann and a copy to the Daily and Weekly People.

For Local Union No. 30, Newport News, Va.

Edward McDowell,  
Godfrey Kinder,  
Edward Schade,  
Committee.

EMMA GOLDMAN TRIPPED UP BY S. L. P. MAN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:

Emma Goldman, advertised and announced as the "Queen of Anarchists," like Ferris Hartman's famous bottomless ship, sailorless navy, and soldierless army, Anarchists will preside over landless empires and subjectless minorities, the "Devil" and "Joan of Arc," has been in Los Angeles lately. She misrepresented the Socialist Movement in general, and the Socialist Labor Party and the Editor of The People in particular. Several members and sympathizers of Section Los Angeles, S. L. P., attended some of her lectures which were mostly of an idealistic character. She quoted largely from Ibsen, Tolstoi, Gorky, Kropotkin and Hegel. She lacks knowledge of economic determinism, and evolutionary processes in ethnological development, and flounders hopelessly in a sea of abstractions, all the time bewailing that she is misunderstood and persecuted. She ends by expressing the belief that she will become a martyr and die for what she understands to be a principle. Like Mark Twain's good little boy, her main hope is to become a martyr, thus proving that individualism leads not only to assassination but to suicide.

That the S. P. membership was conscious of their treachery to the principles of the class struggle in this instance can be seen from the following circumstances.

The sample ballot in the "Daily Star" appeared on December 13, the day before election. The S. P. men knowing that they would have to make a pretence of "protest," got out a circular late Saturday night, December 12. But they were careful to allow the other local paper, "The Tucson Citizen," to go to press before making known the deal. The reason for this was that while they were going to make a show of protest, they didn't want too many people to learn of their "protest." If the "Citizen" had exposed the scheme many more people would have been reached.

Another sign pointing to the guilty conscience of the S. P. men here is the fact that two of their members, A. H. Worsley and A. C. Roswell, were ordered suspended, the former for having supported the Democrat in the county

and the other for having favored a Republican. The local thought that by this action it could raise a cloud of dust and direct attention away from their own dickerings.

The territorial organizer, Cannon, of the S. P. has preferred charges against the Tucson local. What the outcome will be can not be foretold, but in view of the fact that some of these "Socialists" now are saying "it was a mistake," it would not be surprising to learn that they will be excused.

S. L. P.  
Tucson, Ariz., January 14.

(Enclosure.)

50-CENT BOOKS.

Origin of the Family, Engels.

Positive School Criminology, Ferris.

Ethics and the Materialist Conception of History, Kautsky.

Social and Philosophical Studies, La-

fargue.

Socialism, Positive and Negative, La-

Morte.

Revolution and Counter Revolution,

Marx.

Collectivism and Industrial Evolu-

tion, Vanderveld.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

28 City Hall Place.

New York.

## LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

been dead," deem it expedient to form a new attachment to a fresh turtle."

C. W. LIGHT, MO.—Why discuss shades of taste? Seeing you have graduated into reading and liking The People above all other publications, promote the taste by promoting the number of its readers.

D. B. M., GRANITE, OKLA.—Now to your second question—

"Political functions," besides being the functions exercised by a dominant class over a dominated class, also comprise the function of compelling the members of the dominant class itself to behave towards one another. This "internal police function" naturally flows from class rule. Where there is a class rule, there must be war all along the line—even among the rulers themselves.

Next question next week.

**OFFICIAL****NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**

TUES.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary.

28 City Hall Place.

CANADIAN S. L. P.

National Secretary, Philip Courtney,

144 Duchess Ave., London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

(The Party's literary agency.)

28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE.—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

**S. L. P. SECTIONS, TAKE NOTICE!**

In accordance with Section I. of Article XI. of the National Constitution, I hereby submit the following resolution which has received the required number of seconds:

"Resolved, That Section 14 of Article XI. of the Party Constitution be amended by striking out the words 'A member dropped from the roll for non-payment of dues shall not be admitted to membership except upon payment of six months' dues.'

Amendments to the above resolution are in order until February 10, 1909.

Paul Augustine,

National Secretary.

New York, January 5, 1909.

**CANADA N. E. C.**

Regular meeting of N. E. C. S. L. P. of Canada, was held at 67 Bathurst street. Bryce elected to chair. Roll call showed Morrison absent; excused.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Communications: From Section London, electing Thorn in place of Pearce resigned; same accepted, and Thorn seated. From C. H. Chase, New York, General Secretary of the I. W. W., outlining plan of organizing workers along industrial lines. Moved that this matter be laid on table. Carried. From Paul Augustine, New York, regarding organizers; also outlining Correspondence Bureau plan; same received and filed. From Manager of The People, giving complete list of subscribers of Weekly People in Canada. Action: National Secretary ordered to send circular letter to each subscriber; carried. From Baker, Vancouver, relating to condition of Section Vancouver. Replied to by National Secretary. Action endorsed and secretary instructed to write further; carried. From F. Martin Toronto, in reference to D. De Leon being in Toronto, February 13 and 14. Action of National Secretary endorsed.

Moved by Rodgers, seconded by Thorn, that National Secretary notify Section London of their endeavor to bring Daniel De Leon here for a lecture. Carried.

National Secretary instructed to notify us for special meeting next Sunday if we can secure De Leon. Carried.

Adjourned.

F. Haselgrave,

Recording Secretary.

**CONNECTICUT S. E. C.**

Regular meeting held January 18 at headquarters, 34 Elm street, Hartford. Chas Backofen of Rockville, elected chairman. Fred Lechner and A. Gierginsky absent.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

The following communications received, acted on, and filed. From National Secretary Paul Augustine, sending 200 due stamps; asking for credentials of J. Marek; regarding campaign list and German application blanks. From Section Rockville, sending campaign list. From J. T. Hunter, New York, sending complete report of his campaign tour through Connecticut. From J. Marek, New Haven, receipt of his credential.

Financial report: Income, \$20.81; expenditures, \$22.65.

The State Secretary, Fred Fellermann, reported the following: All sections of the State have ordered due stamps during the last half year except Bridgeport. New Britain and Kensington; the financial report was sent out to all Sections; next month referendum vote will be sent out on place of holding State convention.

Frank Knotek,

Recording Secretary.

**DETROIT LECTURES.**

Section Detroit, Socialist Labor Party, will begin its course of lectures for the winter months SUNDAY, January 31, in Hins Hall, 73 Gratiot avenue. Lectures will be held every other Sunday thereafter.

The subject for the first meeting is "The Last Election and Its Significance." H. Richter speaker. On the following Sunday the subject is "Industrial Evolution," by James Murray.

All are invited. Admission free.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

**CALIFORNIANS ATTEND**

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 12, 1909. To the Sections and Members-at-Large of the Socialist Labor Party in California.

## Comrades:

The Washington S. E. C. of the S. L. P. has notified the S. E. C. of California that it has made arrangements with August Gillhaus to make a tour through Washington and Oregon, for the purpose of agitation and educating the workers. It calls upon the S. E. C. of California to take similar action and put the matter before the Sections and members-at-large, in order to enable them to prepare to help in this laudable work. The California S. E. C. heartily endorses the plan, and calls upon the Sections and members-at-large to aid financially and morally in the success of the tour.

The plan is to have Gillhaus in Washington for one or two months, and then send him to Oregon for a time, and, afterwards, have him in California for such length of time as may be thought necessary. He can then start back to Washington by way of Oregon. In this way he can go on agitating and educating in the three states indefinitely.

Now, comrades, this should be done. This desirable, necessary, constructive work should be zealously and determinedly attended to. This laudable work, at this really golden hour of opportunity for the S. L. P., should unquestionably command our best, untiring, united energies and efforts; and the sure way of assisting the cause of the party in this projected tour of Comrade Gillhaus is by persistent financial as well as moral support.

Look over the field and realize the momentous opportunity at this hour for the S. L. P. to build up itself to spread the revolutionary principles of Socialism, to agitate and educate the workers, and also to crystallize the knowledge now being and continuing to be spread among the workers into conscious and sound organization.

Comrades, rally to the financial and moral support of the tour of Comrade Gillhaus in the three states; rally to the support and continued well-being of the party's organs, the Daily and Weekly People. The time is at hand, the hour has struck for renewed and more and more persistent activity.

The tour is under the joint supervision of the Washington and California State Executive Committees, and it develops upon them to organize Oregon and build up Sections there. In this way the Pacific Coast can be well organized. So on with the good work comrades, and let not a single one of us be found indifferent, callous or wanting as to the work that ever lies at hand! Make the Gillhaus tour a continuous success!

And now as to the Press Security League. Comrades, the power of the Party Press as a weapon in the class conflict is incalculable, that is, if it be persistently used; and it depends solely upon the membership to see that this weapon is vigorously wielded by them, and also placed in the hands of the workers and the party's friends. In view of this and for this express purpose, the Press Security League was formed. The Press Security League consists of two classes of members: one class to be subscribers who will secure subscriptions for the Party Press; the other to be contributors who will secure operating funds for the Party Press. Therefore, let us all at once engage ourselves in this highly important work, and become members of the Press Security League. SO ON WITH THE VALIANT WORK FOR THE PARTY PRESS!!

For particulars as to membership cards etc., write to L. C. Haller, 317 East Seventh street, Los Angeles, California, or to A. C. Kuhn, 28 City Hall Place, New York City.

The vote on seat of S. E. C. and member of the National Executive Committee resulted in the election of Olive M. Johnson as member of the N. E. C. and Los Angeles as the seat of the S. E. C.

For the California State Executive Committee,

Louis C. Haller,  
Secretary-Treasurer,  
317 E. 7th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Something good for our German reading comrades and friends.

"DER TRUNKENBOLD"  
(The Drunkard.)

Ein Drama aus dem Proletarierleben in  
1 Akt.

Von Richard Koeppel.

Instructive, Interesting, Entertaining.

Price, Fifteen Cents.

100 PILLS 25¢  
SEND POSTAGE PAID  
H. L. BERGER.  
CHEMIST & APOTHECARY  
229 AVE CO. 34 NEW YORK

All are invited. Admission free.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

**OPERATING FUND.**

Daily People:—Enclosed please find \$5 to be applied to that \$30,000 mortgage of Kang origin. Geo. F. Spettel, St. Paul, Minn., January 18.

As a rule rumors of this kind, even though no faith is given them by the greater number of our supporters, manage to take root in the credulity of some new comers within the Movement. Be that as it may, we will gladly run the risk of adverse criticism if showered upon us with the implied humor of Comrade Spettel and hope that somebody will oblige us by increasing that mortgage to \$60,000.

Geo. F. Spettel, St. Paul, Minn. \$ 5.00  
J. D. DeShazer, Durango, Col. 1.00  
L. A. 30, I. W. W., Newport News, Va. .50  
M. Engel, San Francisco, Cal. 2.00  
Howard Tyron, Denver, Col. .50  
Geo. Anderson, Denver, Col. .50  
A Sympathizer, New York .30  
E. Burgholz, Elizabeth, N. J. 1.00  
B. Lane, So. Norwalk, Conn. .10  
J. J. Meighan, Coyleville, N. J. 1.00  
Jos. Kalash, San Francisco, Cal. 1.50  
John Holler, San Francisco, Cal. 1.50  
A. Bernasconi, W. Hoboken, N. J. 1.50

229.25  
Previously acknowledged... \$3,465.27

Total ..... \$3,487.52

**PRESS SECURITY LEAGUE, S. L. P.**  
Contributors' Report:

New York, Rochester—  
C. Luedcke ..... .50  
C. Ruby ..... 1.50  
M. Schreiber ..... 1.00  
J. Voller ..... .50  
New York City—  
12th and 15th A. D.'s, S. L. P. 1.00  
Brooklyn—  
F. H. Bunc ..... 14.00  
Connecticut, West Haven—  
O. Rucker ..... 5.00  
Connecticut, New Haven—  
M. Stodel ..... .50  
J. Marek ..... .50  
H. Gunn ..... .25  
M. Bumstead ..... .25  
Virginia, Richmond—  
A. McCulloch ..... .50  
A. Muller ..... .50  
T. Hollens ..... .25  
Massachusetts, Pittsfield—  
H. Schmalz ..... 1.00  
Washington, Fort Angeles—  
Adolph Anderson ..... 2.00

Total ..... 29.25  
Previously acknowledged ..... 42.75

Grand total ..... \$72.00  
A. C. Kuhn, Secy-Treas.  
Press Security League.  
January 20, 1909.

**SECTION PASSAIC CO., S. L. P.**  
Section Passaic County, Socialist Labor Party, will hold a general meeting on FRIDAY, January 29, 8 p. m., at 184 Main street, Paterson, N. J. Delegates to the State convention of the Party and other officers will be elected.

Organizer.

**GILLHAUS IN ST. LOUIS, MO.**

August Gillhaus, national organizer and late Presidential candidate of the Socialist Labor Party, will speak on

SUNDAY, January 31, at 2.30 p. m., at Concordia Club Hall, 1441 Chouteau Subject: "The Labor Movement."

MONDAY, February 1st, at 8 p. m., at Dewey Hall, Broadway and Shenandoah.

TUESDAY, February 2nd, at 8 p. m., at Concordia Club Hall, 1441 Chouteau avenue.

WEDNESDAY, February 3rd, at 8 p. m., (German lecture) at S. L. P. Headquarters, 1717 S. Broadway.

Discussions and questions after address. Admission free.

On February 4th and 5th Gillhaus will speak in St. Charles, Mo.

A handsome souvenir program will be issued for which advertisements are solicited. Space in the program will be at the rate of one dollar an inch size column. Dummies of the program may be had from L. Abelson, 28 City Hall Place. See what you can do toward making the souvenir program a profitable one.

Prerents are wanted for the Bazaar. Send them to L. Abelson, 28 City Hall Place. Our out-of-town friends can help by sending presents.

A speaker concluded by showing how the purely political conception of the movement held by the S. P. caused that party to set itself in hostility to the decision of the International Congress on the question of Unity also, as it had on Economic Organization and on Immigration; while the Socialist Labor Party's scientific acceptance of the essential function of the Union opened the way for it to an unwavering adherence to the principles of international Socialism.

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